



THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. MOORE, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

AND

A N N U A L R E P O R T

OF THE

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

P.F. WEST, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

FOR THE YEAR

1972

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

COUNCIL OFFICES

OXTED, SURREY.



STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Also Medical Officer of Health, Reigate M.B.
and Deputy Divisional Medical Officer, Surrey C.C.)

WILLIAM MOORE, M.B., B.A.O., B.Ch., D.R.C.O.G., D.T.M. and H., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(Also Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Reigate M.B.)

GWENDOLYN R. TAPP, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

PETER F. WEST, Cert.R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods
R.S.H. Smoke Inspectors Diploma

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

JOHN W. TIFFNEY, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods
R.S.H. Diploma in Atmospheric Pollution

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

NORMAN J.D. PAYNE, Cert. P.H.I.E.B.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods
R.S.H. Smoke Inspectors Diploma
(to 30.11.72)

PAUL A. JEFFERY, Diploma P.H.I.E.B.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT

KEVAN V. ALLBEURY

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

MR. G. BURGESS

SHORTHAND TYPISTS (PART TIME)

Mrs. J. MARTIN
Mrs. W. THORNTON

RODENT OPERATOR

Mr. T. WILLIAMS

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1972

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

In accordance with the Public Health Officers Regulations 1959, I present my Report on the public health, the sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration and vital statistics of the Rural District in the year 1972. The report follows the requirements of Circular 1/73 of the Department of Health & Social Security.

The Vital Statistics of the Godstone Rural District show no significant changes over those recently recorded and after correction they compare favourably with the figures in respect of the rest of the country. There was a natural increase in population by virtue of an excess of 44 births over deaths and the Mid-Year Population for 1972 has been estimated as 43,500 which is 110 more than the previous year.

The crude death rate of 11.7 shows a slight increase over 1971 and when corrected was below the rate of 12.1 for England and Wales. The recorded birth rate at 12.7 is down on 1971 and below the national rate of 14.8. As in previous years the two main contributing causes of death were cancer and heart diseases.

On one occasion it was necessary to exercise the powers conferred under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act to secure the compulsory removal of an elderly lady who was living in insanitary conditions and incapable of looking after herself. Other cases which came to notice were persuaded to accept institutional care without resort to the use of compulsory powers.

The report contains statistical evidence and a brief account of some of the routine activities of the Public Health Department with regard to measures taken to ensure a satisfactory standard of purity and quality of water, milk and food supplies and other matters directly concerned with the promotion of environmental health.

I again gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the support and consideration that they have kindly extended to me throughout the year. My sincere thanks are due also to Mr. P. F. West, Chief Public Health Inspector, and to the medical practitioners in the district for their willing assistance and close co-operation in all measures directed to the promotion of the public health.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM MOORE

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 1

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (Land and Inland Water) in acres	53,512
Population at Census 1971	43,880
Registrar General's estimate of resident population at mid-year 1972	43,500
Number of dwellings at 1st April 1973, according to the Rate Books	14,505
Rateable Value (1st April 1973)	£4,927,429
Estimated Sum represented by 1p Rate	£45,533

TABLE 1

The area and population at the 1971 Census of the various Parishes comprising the Rural District, the estimated population of each at Mid-Year 1972, and the rateable value of each Parish at 1st April, 1973, are as follows:-

PARISHES	AREA IN ACRES	CENSUS POPULATION OF PARISHES 1971	ESTIMATED POPULATION MID-YEAR 1972	RATEABLE VALUE AT 1.4.73
Bletchingley	5,794	3,107	3,063	259,487
Burstow	4,750	4,579	4,555	427,048
Chelsham and Farleigh	3,708	1,129	1,114	86,549
Crowhurst	2,119	298	294	29,507
Felbridge	2,080	1,802	1,777	218,684
Godstone	4,483	5,568	5,522	557,741
Horne	3,603	823	814	78,873
Limpsfield	4,588	3,352	3,302	514,949
Lingfield	9,239	7,940	7,890	766,687
Nutfield	3,390	2,707	2,657	398,463
Oxted	3,743	9,970	9,920	1,220,352
Tandridge	2,722	700	695	59,943
Tatsfield	1,304	1,784	1,777	184,392
Titsey	1,989	121	120	21,837
(S.E. Gas & Electricity Boards)	-	-	-	102,917
TOTALS	53,512	43,880	43,500	4,927,429

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

BIRTHS

1972

<u>Number of Live Births</u> (legitimate and illegitimate)	553
Birth rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	12.7
Birth rate (corrected with Area Comparability Factor)	13.8
Number of Still Births	8

DEATHS

<u>Total number of Deaths</u>	509
Death rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population	11.7
Death rate (corrected with Area Comparability Factor)	10.4
Natural increase of population during the year by excess of births over deaths	44

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

<u>Male.....295</u>	<u>Female.....258</u>	<u>Total.....553</u>
Actual Birth rate per 1,000 population		12.7
Corrected Birth rate per 1,000 population		13.8
Birth rate England and Wales		14.8
<u>Illegitimate Live Births</u> per cent of total live births		5.0
<u>Still Births</u> Number		8
Rate per 1,000 total Births		14
Rate per 1,000 total Births England and Wales		12
<u>Total Live and Still Births</u>		561

DEATHS (all ages)

<u>Male.....240</u>	<u>Female.....269</u>	<u>Total.....509</u>
Death rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population		11.7
Death rate (corrected) per 1,000 of the population		10.4
Death rate England and Wales		12.1

Number of Deaths of Infants

Under 1 year of age	7 male	3 female	Total:	10
Under 4 weeks of age	4 male	2 female	Total:	6
Under 1 week of age	3 male	2 female	Total:	5

Infant Mortality Rates

Under 1 year of age rate per 1,000 live births	18
Rate for England and Wales	17
Perinatal Mortality (deaths under 1 week of age and still births) rate per 1,000 live and still births	23
Rate for England and Wales	22

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of Deaths	NIL
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TABLE III

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GODSTONE IN 1972

		M	F	TOTAL
B4	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	1	1
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	2	3
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	1	3
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	7	2	9
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	5	6	11
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	-	1	1
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	18	6	24
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	8	8
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	2	2
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	3	-	3
B19(10)	Leukaemia	3	1	4
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	8	14	22
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	2	-	2
B22	Avitaminoses, etc.	1	1	2
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	1	2
B23	Anaemias	2	-	2
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	1	2	3
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	-	1	1
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	2	4
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	4	7
B27	Hypertensive Disease	2	4	6
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	74	54	128
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	13	17	30
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	26	43	69
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	6	23	29
B31	Influenza	-	2	2
B32	Pneumonia	24	48	72
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	15	1	16
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
B34	Peptic Ulcer	-	1	1
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	2	3
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	1	4
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	3	5
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	2	2
B42	Congenital Anomalies	3	-	3
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	2	1	3
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	2
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	3	4
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	3	6
BE48	All Other Accidents	1	2	3
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	2	3
<u>TOTALS</u>		240	269	509

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIONS AND OTHER DISEASES

Provision of Isolation Hospital Accommodation

The provision of hospital accommodation for the isolation and treatment of cases of infectious disease is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board. Patients from the Godstone Rural District are admitted to the Crawley Hospital and the Queen Mary's Hospital, Carshalton, if the required accommodation and facilities are available; otherwise, they are sent to isolation hospitals in other parts of the Hospital Region.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Table IV shows the numbers of various notifiable infectious diseases, other than tuberculosis, recorded in the area during the calendar year, classified according to the age of the patient.

The prevalence of the various notifiable infectious diseases is reviewed below.

Scarlet Fever

Two cases of scarlet fever were notified; two fewer than in 1971. This disease continues to be clinically mild and it was not necessary to admit any case for treatment in hospital. Each case was investigated by the Public Health Inspectors in order to ascertain that home conditions were satisfactory and to give advice on preventing the spread of the disease.

Whooping Cough

Two cases of whooping cough were notified. This number shows a decrease over the previous year.

Measles

Fifty four cases were notified during 1972. This is half the number for the previous year, and confirms the general decline in the incidence since measles vaccine has been available.

Bacillary Dysentery

Six cases of sonne dysentery were notified during the year. Most of these cases were discovered after investigation of cases of diarrhoea referred to the department by general practitioners.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Medical Practitioners for their co-operation in reporting cases of diarrhoea to the department. The additional effort entailed in submitting specimens for laboratory examination does appear to warrant the continuation of this procedure.

Poliomyelitis

No confirmed case of poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

Typhoid & Paratyphoid

One case of typhoid was notified in 1972. The case occurred at a boarding school for girls; investigation revealed that the patient was infected abroad and when the symptoms became apparent she was isolated and no further infection took place.

Food Poisoning

Fourteen cases of food poisoning were confirmed during the year. Eleven cases were due to *Salmonella typhimurium* but in spite of the normal investigations it was not possible to identify the source of the infection.

Once again it has been proved that this type of malaise clears up quite quickly without the use of antibiotics.

RESETTLEMENT OF UGANDAN ASIANS

Hobbs Barracks at Newchapel was selected by the Resettlement Board as a reception centre for the Ugandan Asians in October 1972. In conjunction with the Surrey County Council a medical centre was set up and on arrival each immigrant was given a medical examination including a chest x-ray. The unit was staffed by Surrey County Council Medical Officers and Health Visitors who carried out immunisations and infant welfare services.

The accommodation was provided in wooden huts which after two months of occupation were considered to present a fire hazard and by Christmas the immigrants were dispersed to other permanent resettlement camps, and Hobbs Barracks was closed down.

The Council provided a refuse collection service and routine inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors of the sanitary accommodation, food preparation facilities and for rodent control.

CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

All infectious disease enquiries are made by the Public Health Inspectors and these enquiries include the tracing of contacts and where appropriate, the collection of specimens for despatch to the Public Health Laboratory. During the year 869 visits were made, including several visits for the surveillance of people who had entered the country without a valid certificate of smallpox vaccination.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

All pathological specimens, milk and water samples are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton. Samples put on the train at Redhill or Horley, or on the Southdown bus at East Grinstead, are collected at Brighton at 2 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. the same day.

The Director, Dr. Jameson, and his staff have given a courteous and a most efficient service in dealing with all the samples and specimens, and their unfailing help and advice on the interpretation of the results has, as usual, been greatly appreciated.

Disinfection of Bedding, etc.

There is no disinfection station within the district and by arrangement with the Reigate Borough Council, bedding and other items requiring sterilization are dealt with at the disinfector at Earlswood.

Mortuary Facilities

The mortuary situated at the rear of the Council Offices, Oxted remained closed during 1972. The mortuary facilities at the Redhill General Hospital continued in use for this area.

TABLE IV

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)

NOTIFIED IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF

GODSTONE IN THE YEAR 1972

	Cases notified in age groups										
	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 & over	Age unknown	Total
Measles	3	1	8	5	9	26	-	1	1	-	54
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	6
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	4
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1

	Under 5 years	5 to 14	15 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over	Total
Food Poisoning	4	-	2	-	-	6

TUBERCULOSIS

Particulars of the new cases of tuberculosis which came to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the year are set out in Table V. The incidence of this disease continued to decline and it is worth recording that no deaths were attributed to tuberculosis.

No special action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1952 (relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and employed in the milk trade), nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis).

The South East Surrey Care Association which works in close association with the Chest Physician continued its activities on behalf of tuberculosis persons and their dependants.

TABLE V

NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGE, SEX AND TYPE OF DISEASE

1972

<u>Age Periods</u>			<u>NEW CASES</u>			
	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Other Forms</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under 1 year	-	-	1	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 34 years	-	1	-	1	-	-
35 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 54 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 - 64 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	1	1	1	-	-

DETAILS OF SKIN TESTS & BCG VACCINATIONS CARRIED OUT IN 1972

	<u>SKIN TEST</u>	<u>NEG.</u>	<u>VACC.</u>	<u>POS.</u>	<u>POS. PRE. VACC.</u>
BCG	320	307	307	4	-
BCG (Hobbs Barracks)	154	122	122	25	2

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The following tables indicate the notifications and numbers of vaccinations and immunisations carried out during the year.

Vaccination against Smallpox

Vaccination	0-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-15 yrs.	Total
Primary	-	-	2	-	51	27	4	84
Re-vaccination	-	-	-	-	-	2	84	86

Vaccination against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Measles, Poliomyelitis, Rubella and Tetanus - Completed Primary Courses

Year of Birth	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965/68	Others under age 16	Total
Triple DTP	5	404	79	7	-	2	497
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	2	1	2	2	12	19
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	10	10
Measles	1	218	138	36	23	2	418
Poliomyelitis	4	411	74	8	5	30	532
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	542	542

Reinforcing Doses	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965/68	Others under age 16	Total
Triple DTP	-	-	1	1	7	5	14
Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	-	1	592	111	704
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	7	-	7
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	9	152	161
Poliomyelitis	-	-	1	2	587	182	772

WATER SUPPLY

The East Surrey Water Company and the Metropolitan Water Board are responsible for the supply of mains water to the majority of the Rural District of Godstone. A third supply comes from a privately owned deep well from which the water is pumped to a reservoir to supply 24 properties in the Parish of Titsey.

The East Surrey Water Company water is supplied from deep boreholes in the chalk and from the lower greensand. These supplies are supplemented by the water from the Bough Beech Reservoir at Hever, where water is taken from the river Eden and after treatment pumped to a service reservoir at Outwood via a 24 inch main. The supply to the Lingfield area is augmented by a branch pipe from this pumping main.

Water from the East Surrey Water Company and Metropolitan Water Board is chlorinated and dechlorinated before distribution to consumers whilst the private Titsey Estate supply is untreated.

Supplies from the Public water mains were adequate in quantity throughout the year. The quality, as revealed by chemical and bacteriological examination at regular intervals, was invariably reported to be satisfactory. The results of chemical analyses indicate from the hardness content and the alkaline reaction of the water that the various supplies are not plumbo solvent. Apart from one or two complaints of deposits of minute particles due to reversal of direction of flow and delays in flushing of the mains, no action was necessary in respect of contamination.

Samples of mains water are submitted at frequent intervals for chemical and bacteriological examination by the East Surrey Water Company and Metropolitan Water Board. This sampling is supplemented by routine laboratory examinations and bacteriological tests about 40 times a year under a rota system by those districts served by the two water authorities.

There is natural flouride content of between 0.09 and 0.15 parts per million in the water from Metropolitan Water Board and the East Surrey Water Company respectively. No decision has been made on the question of adding fluoride to water supplies as a preventive measure for dental caries.

The estimated number of dwelling houses in each parish together with the population, are set out in Table VI showing the numbers receiving a main supply, direct to the house or by standpipe, plus the number of houses with rain water, spring and well supplies.

SWIMMING POOLS

Inspections of both County Council and Private School Swimming Pools were made during the summer months. Routine testing of swimming pool water for ph and residual chlorine are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors. Samples of water taken for bacteriological examination are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton.

The County Council swimming pools are in general well maintained at a high standard by teachers and caretakers who are instructed in the daily routine tests and procedures to treat the water. Supplies of chemicals are available from the County Council Supplies Department at reasonable cost as a result of bulk purchasing.

The majority of Surrey County Council school pools have been financed from funds raised by Parent/Teacher Associations and a County Council grant. The various Associations each have their own choice of pool and equipment and consequently the filtration and chlorination equipment is not standardised which fact tends to complicate pool supervision.

It is not generally appreciated that even a small private garden pool is costly to maintain with the correct level of residual chlorine. Pools at Private Schools have improved considerably since they have had regular testing, although one or two are reluctant to install automatic chlorination equipment and have to rely upon hand dosing which is never very satisfactory.

TABLE VI

WATER SUPPLY

	Direct to Houses	Wells & Land Springs	Rain Water Tanks
Bletchingley	976 (3,055)	3 (8)	-
Burstow	1,445 (4,548)	3 (7)	-
Chelsham & Farleigh	116 (1,112)	-	1 (2)
Crowhurst	105 (294)	-	-
Felbridge	640 (1,777)	-	-
Godstone	1,959 (5,512)	4 (10)	-
Horne	268 (814)	-	-
Limpsfield	1,159 (3,298)	1 (4)	-
Lingfield	2,604 (7,885)	2 (5)	-
Nutfield	861 (2,657)	-	-
Oxted	3,518 (9,920)	-	-
Tandridge	215 (695)	-	-
Tatsfield	588 (1,774)	-	1 (3)
Titsey	38 (120)	-	-
TOTALS	14,490 (43,461)	13 (34)	2 (5)

SEWERAGE & SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Seven main sewage disposal works serve the large centres of population of the rural district. Apart from the Oxted and Nutfield disposal works those at Burstow, Felbridge, Godstone, South Godstone and Lingfield are all of modern design and have additional capacities to cater for future development. In addition to the main works there are five small treatment plants and twelve pumping units throughout the area.

Sewerage from the Tatsfield area drains into the West Kent Drainage Board sewers for final disposal at Dartford. Parts of the Chelsham and Farleigh Parishes are drained into sewers of the London Borough of Croydon. The Felbridge works receives sewerage from a large area of East Grinstead as well as that from the majority of the houses in Felbridge Village. The Eden Vale works is owned by the East Grinstead U.D.C. although sited in the Godstone Rural District; this treatment works deals with the sewered part of the Baldwins Hill area and has recently undergone complete reconstruction and modernisation.

Work to enlarge and rebuild the Oxted treatment works was started in 1972 and the elimination of the outmoded Nutfield sewage disposal works by the construction of a pumping station in conjunction with the new Burstow treatment works was commissioned in the autumn. The construction of sewers in the Rookery Hill and Daiseys Hill area and the closure of the small works at Outwood were nearing completion by the end of the year.

The small scheme at Farleigh suffered from delays in the delivery of equipment but was finally commissioned early in 1973. This main drainage scheme will eliminate the potential hazard from cesspool drainage systems to the gathering grounds of the Addington Well situated about two miles distant.

The Council operates a request service for cesspool cleansing and charges at the rate of £1.00 per load of 750 gallons are made to domestic premises. Commercial premises are subject to a charge of £2.00 per load and where the public sewer is available to domestic premises the charge is £2.00 also. The demand for the cesspool cleansing service increases year by year in spite of the elimination of many cesspools as a result of new main drainage schemes. The Building Regulation stipulation of a minimum capacity for cesspools at 4,000 gallons, the need to provide new and to improve old houses where main drainage is not available and the present public awareness of the need to prevent pollution of rivers and streams are contributing factors to a continuing demand for the service.

The Cesspool Cleansing Service is controlled by the Engineer and Surveyor's Department with the Sewage Works Manager in charge of the day to day administration and supervision of the disposal of the contents from the tankers which for most of the time use the Council's sewage disposal works. At most disposal works tanks have been installed for reception of the cesspool sewage. These tanks have sufficient capacity to allow this type of material, which is about ten times stronger than normal sewage, to be fed into the treatment process at a rate which will enable the correction dilution to take place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1972

To the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,

In my review of the work of the Public Health Inspectors during 1972 I am pleased to report for the second year in succession that a full establishment of staff was available for most of the twelve months. The value of the continuity provided by a stable labour force cannot be rated too highly, particularly in a rural district where it takes several months to know the area.

There are one or two aspects of the work which merit special mention:-

There was again a heavy demand for housing improvement grants during the year; by the end of the financial year ending 31st March 1973 the £55,000 estimated expenditure had all been allocated. The increase in building costs was a contributing factor to the high expenditure required for this work. The £200 maximum grant for the provision of standard amenities has also become unrealistic. National publicity of the Home Improvement Scheme has not improved and scores of enquiries still arise for grants to be paid on house repairs.

In response to Circular 50/72 from the Department of the Environment, which called for details of the number of dwelling houses in need of improvement, the survey of the older houses was given high priority. It is estimated that from a total of 11,362 privately owned houses 143 are unfit and a further 22 although not unfit are incapable of reaching the standard for improvement. A further 877 dwelling houses were found to be capable of and needed improvement. The majority of these houses are occupied by elderly people who do not want the disturbance of improvement work.

The problems with Rodent Control which were reported in the 1971 Report were largely overcome by the employment of a servicing company on a contract basis for domestic house complaints. The contract was successful in allowing the Council's Rodent Operator to concentrate on dealing with the large reservoir type of infestations. It is too early to measure the success of the additional effort that has been applied to this aspect of the work, but I am optimistic that the overall population of rats has been reduced and that the control of infestations on farms will be reflected in fewer notifications from domestic premises during the winter of 1973/74. Odd pockets of Warfarin resistant rats have been found but I am pleased to state that the problem has been adequately controlled.

A record number of 34 food complaints were received by the Public Health Department of these 19 complaints were substantiated and reported to the Public Health Committee and in two cases legal proceedings were instituted. The number of cases due to poor rotation of stock showed a slight decrease which is encouraging and probably due to the fact that the larger food distributors are now setting an example by date coding perishable food. I would also like to think that the education by Public Health Inspectors of food traders into adopting their own coding system has had some influence in reducing the number of complaints.

I should like to express my grateful thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and to Dr. Moore for the support and confidence extended to me during the year. My thanks are also due to Mr. Tiffney and to the rest of the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyalty and hard work throughout the year.

P.F. WEST

Chief Public Health Inspector

H O U S I N G

TABLE VII

1.	<u>Inspection of Dwelling Houses during 1972</u>	
	(a) Inspections and re-inspections under Housing Acts	1,063
2.	<u>Unfit Houses</u> Number of houses found to be so unfit as to be incapable of repair at reasonable cost and represented to Public Health Committee for action under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957	27
	(a) Number of Demolition Orders made	4
	(b) Number of Closing Orders made	17
	(c) Number of Undertakings accepted	6
3.	<u>Houses Demolished</u> as a result of formal action under Section 17 of the Housing Act 1957	6
4.	<u>Houses Reconditioned</u>	
	(a) Undertakings cancelled	10
	(b) Demolition Orders revoked	NIL
	(c) Closing Orders revoked	10
5.	<u>New Houses Erected</u>	
	(a) Number of houses completed by private enterprise	102
	(b) Number of houses completed by Local Authority	79
6.	<u>Housing Act 1969 - Qualification Certificates</u>	
	(a) Number of applications received	23
	(b) Number of Certificates of Provisional approval issued	11
	(c) Number of Qualification Certificates issued	3
	(d) Number of applications refused	2
7.	<u>Improvement Grants</u>	
	(a) Number of Standard Grants approved	25
	(b) Number of Discretionary Grants approved	60
8.	<u>Common Lodging Houses</u>	

There are no common lodging houses in the Godstone Rural District

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The factories on the Register of the
Local Authority are as follows:-

TABLE VIII

	Mechanical Power	Non-Mechanical Power	TOTAL
Aircraft Components	1	-	1
Aircraft Engine Repairs	2	-	2
Bakeries	3	-	3
Blacksmiths	2	-	2
Brick Making	2	-	2
Broadcasting	1	-	1
Builders	4	-	4
Cabinet Makers	2	-	2
Carbon Paper Manufacturers	1	-	1
Chemical Manufacturers	1	-	1
Cleaners & Dyers	2	-	2
Concrete Products	1	-	1
Dental Mechanics	1	-	1
Electrical Engineering	3	-	3
Electronic Equipment Repairs	1	-	1
Furniture Manufacturer	1	-	1
Fruit Storage	2	-	2
Fullers Earth	1	-	1
Grass Drying	1	-	1
Glassworks	4	-	4
Grinding Tool Repairs	1	-	1
Heating Engineers	1	-	1
Instrument Makers	1	-	1
Joinery	3	-	3
Knackers Yard	-	1	1
Laundries	1	-	1
Light Engineering Works	23	-	23
Lithographic Plate Manufacturer	1	-	1
Loud Speaker Assembly	1	-	1
Motor Body Builders	2	-	2
Motor Repairers	25	-	25
Pharmacy	1	-	1
Photographic Reproduction	1	-	1
Provender Miller	1	-	1
Printers	3	-	3
Radio Repairs	3	-	3
Rectifier Manufacturers	1	-	1
Sawmills	3	-	3
Tile Making	1	-	1
TOTALS	109	1	110

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

Section 133				Section 134		
Nature	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 1(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Clothing	4	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Lampshades	14	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Painting	3	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Xmas Cards	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	22	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

FIRE PRECAUTIONS (SECTIONS 40 to 52)

The Surrey County Council Fire Service have the responsibility of administering these Sections of the Factories Act. Close liaison is maintained with the Fire Brigade Headquarters on all matters of mutual interest, in particular, alterations to existing buildings, so that advice can be given on the type of fire precautions most suited to the premises under consideration.

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act 1952 and Regulations 1953
Oil Heater Regulations 1962 and 1966

The vast majority of heating appliances are now manufactured to conform to British Standard Specifications and no action under this Act was required during the year. Since this Act came into force, the number of accidents attributable to absence of guards has declined, although old appliances which do not conform to the requirements of the Act are still found in use.

The following Table indicating the work carried out during the year 1972 in connection with the inspection of Factories, is submitted in accordance with Section 153 of the Act:-

INSPECTIONS

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	NIL	NIL
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	108	82	6	NIL
3. Other premises under the Act (excluding Outworker's premises)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	109	83	6	NIL

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	2	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	3	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences (not including offences relating to Outwork)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	8	3	2	NIL	NIL

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963

A total of 614 inspections and visits were made to Registered Premises during the year and Table IX gives details of registrations and general inspections made.

TABLE IX

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Registrations and General Inspections during the year ended 31st December, 1972

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	8	100	97
Retail shops	4	192	187
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	57	55
Fuel storage depots	Nil	2	2
TOTALS	16	353	343

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises under the Act

614

Class of Work place	Number of Persons employed
Offices	930
Retail Shops	739
Wholesale departments, warehouses	20
Catering establishments open to public	281
Canteens	32
Fuel storage depots	5
TOTAL:	<u>2,007</u>

Three accidents were reported; all were fully investigated and measures to prevent recurrence suggested. The accidents were not fatal, nor were they found to be due to contraventions of the Act.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Return of Samples submitted by the
Surrey County Council and analysed during 1972

RURAL DISTRICT OF GODSTONE

Food and Drugs Sampling

The Surrey County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority for the Godstone Rural District for the purpose of sampling under Sections 89-99 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955. The Inspectors are based at the Divisional Office in Dorking and the following tables show details of 81 samples taken in the Godstone Rural District, and 833 samples taken elsewhere in the County.

Food complaints made to the Public Health Department are referred to the Divisional Office when food adulteration is suspected. Similarly complaints of unsound food and foreign bodies in food are referred to the Public Health Department by the Food and Drug Inspectors. I wish to record my thanks to the Divisional Inspectorate for their co-operation and willing assistance during the year.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Baked Beans	-	1	1			
Biscuits	-	2	2			
Butter	1	1	2			
Cheese	1	2	3			
Chicken & Ham Croquettes	1	-	1			
Confectionery - flour	1	2	3			
Confectionery - sugar	1	2	3			
Cream	-	2	2			
Fish	-	3	3			
Fruit, dried	-	1	1			
Fruit juice	-	1	1			
Fruit pie	1	-	1	1 ⁶	-	1
Fruit, tinned	-	3	3			
Ginger Ale	1	-	1			
Ginger Punch	1	-	1			
Jam	-	1	1			
Lard	-	1	1			
Macaroni cheese	-	1	1			
Margarine	-	2	2			
Marmalade	1	-	1			
Meat	-	4	4			
Milk	2	2	4			
Milk, Evaporated	-	1	1			
Mixed Vegetables	1	-	1			
Oil, nut	1	-	1			
Pastry frozen puff	-	1	1			
Pease Pudding	-	1	1			
Pepper Steak Spread	-	1	1			
Pineapple sauce	-	1	1			
Rice Pudding	-	1	1			
Salad cream	-	1	1			
Sausages, Pork	3	1	4			
Sausage Rolls	1	-	1			
Shandy	1	-	1			
Syrup	1	-	1			
Tomato puree	-	1	1			
Tomatoes	-	1	1			
Turkey	1	-	1			
⁶ Legal proceedings were instituted against a bakery firm for selling a fruit pie which contained a piece of glass. On conviction they were fined £25 with £25 costs.						
Totals	39	42	81	1	-	1

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Return of Samples analysed during the year 1972

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<u>FOOD:</u>						
Almonds	-	1	1			
Apple Juice	-	2	2			
Apples	-	1	1			
Bacon Grill	-	1	1			
Baked Beans	-	2	2			
Baked Beans with Pork Sausages	-	1	1			
Banana Candy bar	-	1	1			
Beef and Vegetable Curry	-	1	1			
Beefburgers	-	1	1			
Beef Curry	-	1	1			
Beef Mince Pie	-	1	1			
Beef, Steak and Kidney Pie	-	1	1			
Beef suet	-	1	1			
Beer	-	8	8			
Biscuits	-	15	15			
Blackcurrant Sauce	-	1	1			
Black pudding	-	1	1			
Brandy snaps	-	1	1			
Bread	2	-	2	2	-	2
Bread rolls	1	-	1	1	-	1
Brisling in tomato sauce	-	1	1			
Butter	21	4	25	1	-	1
Butter - rum-flavoured	-	4	4			
Buttermilk	1	2	3			
Carrots	-	1	1	-	1	1
Cereal mixed	-	1	1			
Cheese	5	3	8			
Cheese and beer	-	1	1			
" Caerphilly	1	-	1			
" Cheddar	1	-	1			
" Cream with walnuts	-	1	1			
Cheese Spread	-	1	1			
Chestnut puree	-	2	2			
Chewing gum	-	1	1			
Chicken and Ham Croquettes	1	-	1			
Chicken Broth	-	1	1			
" Fillets	-	1	1			
" Spread	-	1	1			
" Supreme	-	1	1			
Carried forward	33	67	100	4	1	5

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	33	67	100	4	1	5
Chocolate butter	1	-	1			
" cake covering	2	-	2			
" Chips	-	1	1			
" Cigarettes	-	1	1			
" Drink	2	4	6			
" Egg	-	1	1			
" Mocca cream						
filled	-	1	1	-	1	1
" Nut	-	1	1			
" and nut spread	-	1	1			
" Sauce	-	1	1			
" Sponge	-	1	1			
" Sponge mix	-	1	1			
" Spread	1	2	3	1	1	2
Chutney	-	1	1			
" Apple	-	1	1			
Coconut cake	-	1	1			
Coffee	-	2	2	-	1	1
Coleslaw	-	1	1			
Corned Beef	-	2	2			
Corned Beef loaf	-	1	1			
Cornflour	1	1	2			
Cream	2	17	19	-	1	1
" top milk	-	1	1			
Crispbread	-	1	1			
Crisps, potato	2	-	2	1	-	1
Cucumber spread	-	2	2			
Custard	-	1	1			
Date spread	-	1	1			
Decorations cake	-	1	1			
Dripping	-	2	2			
Fat cooking	-	1	1			
Fat pure	-	2	2			
Figs	-	1	1			
Fish cakes	-	1	1			
Fish fingers	2	-	2	2	-	2
Flour	-	1	1			
Flour Confectionery	-	4	4			
Frankfurters	-	1	1			
Fruit conserve	-	1	1			
" delight	-	1	1			
" dried	-	2	2			
" fool	-	1	1			
" mixed	-	2	2			
" pie	1	-	1	1*	-	1
" salad in syrup	-	2	2			
Fudge	-	1	1	-	1	1
" chocolate	-	1	1			
Ginger Ale	1	1	2			
" chocolate	-	1	1			
" cordial	-	1	1			
" punch	1	-	1			
Carried forward	49	143	192	9	6	15

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	49	143	192	9	6	15
Gooseberries in Syrup	-	1	1			
Grapefruit in Syrup	-	1	1			
" Juice	-	2	2			
Ham and Pork chopped	-	1	1			
Hamburgers	-	2	2			
Hazelnut spread	-	1	1			
Honey	1	1	2			
Horlicks	-	1	1			
Hot dogs	-	1	1			
Ice cream powder	-	1	1			
Jam	-	8	8			
Jelly	-	2	2			
Jelly table	-	2	2			
Kidney beans	-	1	1			
Kidneys braised	-	1	1			
Lactic cheese spread	-	1	1			
Lard	1	2	3			
Lemon butter	-	1	1			
Lemon curd	-	4	4			
" juice	-	1	1			
" and Lime drink	-	2	2			
Lime dessert	1	-	1			
Luncheon meat pork	-	3	3			
Macaroni cheese	-	1	1			
Macaroons	1	-	1			
Mackrel	-	2	2			
" in oil	-	1	1			
Margarine	2	5	7			
Marmalade	2	3	5			
Marzipan	1	4	5			
Meat	1	-	1			
Meat light tuna	-	1	1			
Milk	336	23	359	5 ⁷	-	5
" Channel Island	1	-	1			
" Concentrate	2	2	4	1	1	2
" Drops	-	1	1			
" Evaporated	1	3	4			
" Homogenised	1	-	1			
" Pasteurised	2	-	2			
" top of	1	-	1			
" U	1	-	1			
Minced Beef	-	3	3			
Mincemeat	-	3	3			
Mushrooms	-	1	1			
Oil cooking	-	1	1			
" corn maize	-	1	1			
" nut	1	-	1			
" pure corn	1	-	1			
Olives	-	1	1			
Onions	-	1	1			
Onions dried	-	1	1			
Carried forward	406	241	647	15	7	22

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	406	241	647	15	7	22
Orange concentrate	-	1	1			
Orange drink	2	5	7	1	-	1
" juice	2	1	3	1	-	1
" mandarin segments	-	1	1			
" squash	1	2	3			
Ox Tongue	-	1	1			
Paste chicken	-	1	1			
Paste tomato	-	1	1			
Pastry	-	2	2			
Pasty Cornish	-	3	3			
" meat and veg.	-	1	1			
Peaches	-	2	2			
Peaches & Pears in Syrup	-	1	1			
Peanut butter	-	1	1			
Peas	-	1	1			
Pears	-	1	1			
Pease Pudding	-	1	1			
Pectin liquid fruit	-	1	1			
Peel cut and mixed	-	1	1			
Piccalli	-	1	1			
Pie filling	-	1	1			
Pilchard in Tomato sauce	-	1	1			
Pineapple sauce	-	1	1			
Plums in Syrup	-	1	1			
Pork brawn	-	1	1			
Pork chopped	-	1	1			
" loaf	1	-	1			
" roll	-	2	2			
Potato instant mash	-	1	1			
Potato salad	-	1	1			
Potatoes new	-	1	1	-	1	1
Plain crackers	-	1	1			
Prawns	-	1	1			
Prunes	-	1	1			
Raisins chocolate covered	-	1	1			
" washed	-	1	1			
Raspberries	-	1	1			
Redcurrant jelly	-	1	1			
Rice pudding	-	3	3			
Rice with chicken	-	1	1			
Rosehip Syrup	-	2	2			
Salad cream	-	2	2			
" Spanish	-	1	1			
Salmon Pink	-	2	2			
" Roes	-	1	1			
Salt	-	1	1			
Sandwich spread	-	1	1			
Carried forward	412	302	714	17	8	25

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	412	302	714	17	8	25
Sardines in oil	-	1	1			
Sauce	-	3	3			
Sausage rolls	1	2	3			
Sausages	4	2	6			
" hot dog	1	1	2	1	1	2
" pork	1	2	3	-	1	1
Savoury rice	-	1	1			
Shandy	1	4	5			
Shepherds pie	-	1	1			
Sherry	-	1	1			
Shrimps	-	1	1			
Sild in tomato sauce	-	1	1			
Soup	-	5	5			
Sponge mix	-	1	1			
Spread steak pepper	-	1	1			
Steak braised	-	1	1	-	1	1
" chuck	1	-	1			
" with gravy	-	4	4			
" minced	-	1	1			
* and kidney pie	-	5	5			
Stew Irish	-	1	1			
Stewed Steak	1	4	5	1	-	1
Stout	-	2	2			
Stuffing	-	1	1			
Sugar confectionery	6	3	9			
Sultanas	-	3	3			
" cookies	-	1	1			
Sweet cigarettes	-	1	1			
" corn	-	1	1			
Syrup golden	1	-	1			
Tea	-	2	2			
Tea instant	-	1	1			
Tizer	-	1	1			
Tomatoes	-	4	4			
" tinned	-	1	1			
Tomato juice	-	1	1			
" puree	-	1	1			
Tripe	-	1	1			
Tuna	-	1	1			
Turkey and Ham						
toast topper	-	1	1			
Turkey and Veal loaf	1	-	1			
Vegetablesmixed	-	3	3			
Vinegar	-	1	1			
" & oil dressing	-	1	1			
" Malt	-	3	3			
Wheatgerm oil capsules	-	1	1			
Whisky	2	-	2			
Wine Barsac	2	-	2			
Yoghourt	-	3	3			
Carried forward	434	383	817	19	11	30

Articles	Samples			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Brought forward	434	383	817	19	11	30
<u>DRUGS:</u>						
Asprin	-	4	4			
Bronchial Mix	-	1	1			
Cough Mixture	-	1	1			
Expectorant	-	1	1			
Glucose with Vit.D	-	1	1			
Glycerin Lemon & Ipecac	-	2	2			
Headache tablets	-	1	1			
Honey cough syrup	-	1	1			
Mil Par laxative	-	1	1			
Milk of Magnesia	-	1	1			
Throat and Chest lozenges	-	1	1			
Vitamin Syrup	-	1	1			
	434	399	833	19	11	30

* Legal proceedings were instituted against a bakery firm for selling a fruit pie which contained a piece of glass. On conviction they were fined £25 with £25 costs.

+ Legal proceedings were instituted against a dairy for selling skimmed milk which contained at least 5% water. On conviction they were fined £25 with £10 costs.

ø Legal proceedings were instituted against a dairy for selling sterilized milk from which milk fat had been abstracted, the deficiency being 16.3%. On conviction they were fined £30 with £12 costs.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Thirtyfour food complaints were investigated during the year, this is higher than in previous years. Nineteen complaints were reported to the Public Health Committee and two resulted in Court proceedings. A total amount of £107 in fines and costs were imposed by the Magistrates Courts.

The complaints can be divided into two groups, namely "Foreign Matter" and "Mould". Twentysix complaints were of foreign matter and eight due to mould. Milk was involved in three cases, and of the six complaints concerning bread two were due to mould and four were due to contamination by foreign matter. There were fewer cases of food affected with mould and I would hope that this is due to retailers adopting their own date code systems in order to maintain the proper stock rotation of perishable food.

A large proportion of food complaints cannot be taken to the Courts because although housewives are prepared to bring their complaints to the Public Health Department they are reluctant to support their complaint in Court proceedings. The evidence of purchase of the commodity on a specific date is vital and when a foreign body is found in a sealed packet of food, the finder must attend the Court in order to satisfy the Magistrates that the object was sealed in the packet at the time of purchase.

MILK SUPPLIES

The bulk of the milk sold in the area is heat treated at processing plants situated some distance outside the district. A small quantity of untreated milk is sold both from farms in the district and from just over the boundaries. Three milk distribution depots are located in the district, supplies for these are delivered by road from Sheffield Park, Sussex whilst the remainder of the district is supplied from depots situated in neighbouring towns outside.

The Surrey County Council is the licensing authority under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963, although since these Regulations came into force this Council has been responsible for the sampling duties of the supplies of designated milks throughout the area on an agency basis. This method is entirely satisfactory and I commend it to continue.

Distributors are licensed by the District Council under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1959. Forty-two distributors were on the register during the year. Producer/Retailer licences are issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, six farmers held this type of licence for the sale of "Farm Bottled" Milk.

Ultra heat treated milk sold under the name of "long life" milk is replacing the sale of pasteurised milk in bottles in some grocery shops. Milk sold from grocery stores is usually a "convenience" commodity to the housewife and therefore the lack of proper rotation of stock is often the cause of failures of the tests for keeping quality. Shopkeepers are being advised to stock U.H.T. milk which in the unopened sterile carton has far superior keeping qualities.

Sampling of milk for brucella abortus from herds where the bulk of production is pasteurised has continued with encouraging results compared with the previous year. Three herds were found to be infected. In all cases the farmers were advised to boil all milk used for human consumption by their families.

The following table gives details of the samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year 1972.

Samples taken from Dairies, Grocers, Milk Rounds & Schools

Pasteurised

No. of samples submitted	114
No. of samples satisfied methylene blue & phosphatase tests	95
No. of samples failed methylene blue test	19

Ultra Heat Treated

No. of samples submitted	12
No. of samples satisfied colony count	12

Untreated

No. of samples submitted	3
No. of samples satisfied methylene blue test	-
No. of samples failed methylene blue test	3

Samples taken from Farms

No. of samples submitted for biological examination	43
No. of samples satisfied biological examination	43
No. of samples found to contain brucella abortus	Nil
No. of samples submitted for ring test	46
No. of samples with negative result	43
No. of samples with positive result	3

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1970

During the year visits were made to food premises under the Food Hygiene Regulations. The changing character of the public house, by the provision of meals, into what can be described in some instances as licensed restaurants, has involved considerable work in improving the preparation and cooking facilities of food in these establishments. Whilst one could accept the sale of simple snack meals from the counter the demand for full course meals necessitates the provision of a kitchen in addition to and separate from the domestic kitchen.

A generally good standard of food handling and cleanliness of premises was maintained throughout the area and no formal action was found to be necessary.

The following table indicates the position with regard to washing facilities at various food premises.

Principal Trade	Total No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16 i.e. Provision of wash-hand basins	No. to which Regulation 19 applies, i.e. where open food is handled	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 19 i.e. Provision of sinks, etc.
Bakers	12	12	12	12
Butchers	20	20	20	20
Catering, i.e. Cafes, Restaurants	33	32	-	-
Chemists	9	9	-	-
Clubs, Village Halls, Works Canteens, Residential Premises	105	100	105	105
Confectioners	26	19	25	25
Fishmongers	5	5	5	5
Greengrocers	22	22	22	22
Grocers	72	72	72	72
Off Licences	6	4	1	1
Poultry Processing, etc.	10	5	10	10
Public Houses	53	53	53	53
Schools, Hospitals	42	42	42	42

Food Hygiene (Markets and Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966

There are no markets or stalls in the Godstone Rural District. Inspections of nine mobile shops and delivery vehicles were recorded. Apart from one or two minor items, there were no serious contraventions requiring attention.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and there was no cause to submit any samples for examination.

The Meat (Sterilization) Regulations 1969

These Regulations came into effect on 1st November, 1969, with the general effect that all knacker meat and meat found to be unfit for human consumption, must be sterilized before sale.

The one knackers yard in the area has facilities for sterilization of all meat and offal on the premises, and all meat found to be unfit at the slaughterhouses is transported to establishments where sterilization is carried out.

No statutory action under these Regulations was taken during the year.

INSPECTION OF FOOD

Ninety-three visits to food premises were made at the request of traders for the voluntary surrender of food; the majority of the food inspected was as a result of the breakdown of frozen food cabinets. The amount of food lost to the nation in this manner must be considerable.

A certain amount of imported fruit and vegetables required inspection following delays in transit through the airports.

POULTRY HYGIENE AND INSPECTION

Ten poultry processing premises were operating during the year, the majority of poultry being slaughtered for the Christmas trade. The premises were 9 farms where the birds were reared and slaughtered. Two farms are equipped with modern mechanical plant and produce "oven ready" poultry. The remainder merely pluck the birds for despatch to markets. One of the licensed slaughterhouses are also used for the slaughter of poultry.

Details of inspections are set out below:-

- (i) Number of poultry processing premises - 10
- (ii) Number of visits to premises - 150
- (iii) Total number of birds processed - approx. 6,000
- (iv) Types of birds processed - Turkeys 4,800: Capons 1,000: Hens 200
- (v) Percentage rejected as unfit - Turkeys 0.1%: Hens 1.0%
- (vi) Weight condemned as unfit - approx. 50 lbs.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION

Two private slaughterhouses and 1 knackers yard were licensed during the year. The knackers yard is attached to Hunt Kennels but it is not used for the slaughter of animals.

Post mortem inspections are carried out on a rota system by the District Public Health Inspectors and a total of 276 visits were made. Inspection charges are not made by the Council.

There was a slight increase in the number of animals slaughtered compared with the previous year; the throughput was 1,940 carcasses.

The quality of the meat inspected was of the usual high standard; this fact is reflected in the detail of the quantity of meat rejected as unfit for human consumption. The majority of condemnations were due to liver fluke. The decrease in the incidence of cyster cercus bovis over the past few years was further confirmed during the year.

Details of the number of animals slaughtered, carcasses inspected and condemnations are set out in the following table.

TABLE X

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART DURING YEAR 1972

	Cattle excluding Bulls & Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	223	1	63	896	757
Number inspected	223	1	63	896	757
All diseases except Tuberculosis and <u>Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	39	1	-	41	83
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	17.48	100.00	0.00	4.66	19.64
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	00.52
<u>Cysticercosis:</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	4	-	-	2	-
Carcasses sub- mitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

The Council's service for the collection and disposal of refuse is the responsibility of the Public Health Department.

The district is divided into 8 main collection routes; the 3 ton open truck has to be used for properties where access roads and drives are not accessible for the larger type vehicles. The refuse vehicles are of various sizes and types although all are mechanical compression loaders. The worm screw method of compression has been proved to be more efficient and besides giving a high pay load the refuse is semi pulverised by the time it arrives at the disposal point.

Two new Norba vehicles were purchased and delivered in July, but it was not possible to obtain the full benefit of the additional capacity of these vehicles for various reasons in spite of plans to replace three old vehicles and reduce the number of collection routes from eight to seven.

The sack method of storage and collection of refuse was recommended to the Public Health Committee and approval to a pilot scheme in the Lingfield area as part of a five year programme, was given. The scheme was however rejected by the Council on account of the expense involved at a time when the Public Health Committee's estimates exceeded the permitted limit.

The bulk of refuse has continued to increase as a result of the production of the non returnable containers, and the modern concept of wrapping and packaging food and other commodities. Planned obsolescence in the manufacture of household appliances has been a factor in the rise in demand for the service for the collection of bulky household refuse.

A free collection service for bulky household refuse is available throughout the district but charges are made for non-domestic items.

Trade refuse from shop premises is collected on all routes along with the domestic refuse; food premises are given a twice weekly collection. Charges are made on an advance payment contract basis for all bins in excess of one free bin.

Refuse disposal is by controlled tipping into a disused sandpit at Outwood Lane, Bletchingley. The Council has a joint tipping arrangement with the Caterham and Warlingham Urban District Council; both Councils have separate contracts with the leaseholders of the sandpit and the tip is managed by this Council's Public Health Department with each of the two authorities responsible for equal shares of the refuse disposal costs.

Refuse is consolidated, levelled and covered with the aid of a track mechanical shovel, as far as practicable in accordance with the Code of Practice recommended by the Working Party Report on Refuse Disposal.

A small amount of metal and rags is salvaged from the refuse at the tipping site, but the cost of collecting, sorting and baling of waste paper is uneconomic in addition to which suitable premises for this operation are not available at the refuse tip.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT 1967 - PART II

The provisions of the Civic Amenities Act 1967 - Part II were considered to be an extension of the Council's refuse collection and disposal services and are the responsibility of the Public Health Department.

In an effort to reduce indiscriminate dumping the Council gives a free collection for bulky household refuse, but charges are made for the collection of non domestic items. The Council's tip at Bletchingley is available for residents to dispose of rubbish using their own transport but this facility is not used to any great extent.

The Council has provided a collecting depot at the Warren Lane, Hurst Green site for the reception of unwanted motor vehicles free of charge for residents of the district. A service for the collection and removal of unwanted cars from private premises for a fee of £4 per vehicle, is well used.

The total number of vehicles disposed of by the Council amounted to 262 : 62 abandoned vehicles removed from the roadside, 96 from the collecting depot, and 104 removed from private addresses.

The Council employs a contractor for the clearance of cars from the collecting depot and removal of abandoned vehicles from roadside verges. The vehicles are transported on specially equipped lorries to a Proler Cohen plant at Hammersmith where the vehicle bodies are reduced to small fragments. The metals are sorted and despatched to smelting works for reclamation.

The increased penalties for the Civic Amenities Act do not appear to have the deterrent effect as was first anticipated. It is safe to say that the quantity of rubbish and the number of vehicles abandoned have not decreased since this Act came into force. The weakness of this legislation is that the act of abandonment has to be witnessed before enforcement proceedings can be taken. The fact that this rural district is surrounded by urban conurbations tends to make it an ideal dumping area; this fact is confirmed whenever it is possible to trace the source of abandoned refuse and vehicles.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL ACT 1931 - SECTION 94

Under Section 94 of this Act it is an offence to dispose of refuse arising outside County Districts without the consent of both the Surrey County Council and the District Council where the tipping site is located.

Refuse disposal can be controlled reasonably well under the Town and Country Planning Acts, although more control over the type of material suitable for specific sites and general conduct of tips, can be exercised with a licence issued under the Surrey County Council Act.

The total number of refuse disposal sites in the district which were subject to a consent under Section 94 was 11. All the tips were visited at frequent intervals to ensure that the tipping operations were in accordance with the conditions of the consents. No serious contraventions were found on authorised tipping sites.

CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Privately Owned Sites

A total of nine site licences were operating during 1972. Of these 8 were in respect of a total of 78 caravans and mobile homes. All sites are in private ownership and no statutory action in respect of contraventions of the site licence conditions was necessary.

Formal action under Section 1 of the Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act was taken in respect of occupiers of land who allowed caravans to be stationed on their land without having obtained a site licence. In most cases the caravans were removed within the time specified in the notices. However, in one instance the notice was not complied with and the case was heard before the Dorking Magistrates who imposed a fine of £25. These incidents confirm the need to provide temporary accommodation for caravaners who travel around the country seeking casual work on farms and similar establishments.

Local Authority Sites

The Council owns two sites for caravan dwellers. The Meadowside Mobile Homes Park at Lingfield was originally developed to accommodate caravans from sites which could not be approved under the Town and Country Planning acts. There are 73 standings and for some years there have been no vacant plots. The initial high rent promoted caravans of a very high standard and there is a waiting list of persons who are prepared to purchase existing vacant caravans from the owners when they leave the site.

The second site is the Green Lane Caravan Park at Outwood which is mainly occupied by gypsy families. There are 51 standings which have mains water from shared standpipes and mains electricity is available through prepaid meters to all caravans. The communal sanitary accommodation has undergone almost continual wilful damage and since there has been talk of the provision of individual toilet blocks the vandalism has worsened. The Housing Manager who is responsible for the day to day management of the site, interprets this vandalism as a protest against communal toilet facilities. The incidence of diseases attributable to domestic animals has continued to cause concern and despite several visits to destroy those animals responsible, the problem appears to demand a complete embargo on the keeping of domestic animals in the confined living space available in caravans.

The Community Centre which was set up some years ago, has continued to provide a medical centre and a nursery school. The clinics are staffed by Assistant Medical Officers and Health Visitors from the Surrey County Council but the school is organised by voluntary workers.

CARAVAN SITES ACT 1968

This Act came into force on 1st April, 1968 when County Councils had a duty to provide sites for gypsies. The Surrey County Council assumed financial responsibility for the Green Lane Caravan Park, although the day to day management remains with the Rural District Council.

The proposed redeployment over the whole site to provide 50 larger plots each with a toilet/wash-house building commenced early in 1973.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Several complaints were received during the year and they varied in nature from noise arising from the loading of lorries at night, to noisy operations at factory premises in the early mornings.

After investigation the majority of the nuisances were abated by informal action and the remaining complaints were adjudged to be private nuisances or cases where the best practical means had been taken and a statutory nuisance could not be substantiated.

PET SHOP ACT 1951

Two licenses were issued during the year. The businesses were conducted in accordance with the licence conditions and no formal action was necessary.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Nineteen animal boarding establishments were licensed during the year, of these five were in respect of premises used for the boarding of cats only and three for quarantine purposes. The licensing conditions recommended by the Small Animals Committee of the British Veterinary Association form the basis of the conditions of licence issued by the Council.

Ninety visits were made to registered premises throughout the year. No statutory action was found to be necessary.

The standard of the boarding establishments is generally good.

CLEAN AIR ACTS - 1957-68

There has been a steady increase in the conversion of solid fuel burning appliances in favour of gas, oil and electricity for space heating. This fact has had the effect of reducing the carbon content of the atmosphere although the level of sulphur dioxide in the air has probably increased.

Problems arise from time to time as a result of metal reclamation by scrap dealers who come out of London to do their burning in the hope that the black smoke will not be seen during the hours of darkness. This type of activity contravenes the Alkali Works Acts and the necessary evidence is passed to the Alkali Inspectorate.

There are a few industrial premises which are subject to inspections under the Alkali Works Acts and there is a good liaison with H.M. Inspector for this district, and any complaints regarding registered processes are referred to him.

The two brickworks in the district are smokeless; one has oil fired kilns while at the second liquified petroleum gas has replaced bituminous coal.

Applications for the approval of chimney heights are dealt with using the "Memorandum on Chimney Heights", and the recommended heights have been accepted in all cases.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

One full time Rodent Operator is employed by the Council. The charges for the services of the Rodent Operator are £2 per hour, which includes the cost of travelling expenses and apply to treatments carried out on business premises. A free service is available to domestic premises; since June 1972 this was provided by Rentokil who contracted to provide a service for £1,200 per annum. This contract was most successful in as much as it allowed the Council's Operator to concentrate on infestations of reservoir proportions which are found on farms. Several contracts with farms and business premises were made and for the first time for many years rodent control was dealt with efficiently. The regular visits and treatment of infestations in their initial stages has proved to be the answer to proper rodent control.

Several pockets of warfarin resistant rats were found in the Lingfield area but with the use of acute poisons effective control was achieved.

There was a dramatic increase in the number of infestations over previous years, the reason for this is difficult to explain. Fine weather during the Autumn and a mild Winter are factors which may have had an influence on the number of complaints.

The following table gives details of rodent infestations during 1972.

		<u>Non</u> <u>Agricultural</u> <u>Properties</u>	<u>Agricultural</u> <u>Properties</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infestations found (1) Rats after notification (2) Mice and by survey	Rats	598	109	707
	Mice	164	7	171

CONTROL OF INSECT PESTS

The Rodent Operator carries out treatments for insect pests.

No bed bug infestations were reported but two flea infestations were dealt with, using an insecticidal spray.

The Council gives a service for the destruction of wasp nests at a charge of £1.25 per nest. 77 nests were dealt with during the year.

